

The butterflies described by Bernard D'ABRERA in three editions of "Butterflies of the Australian Region" (1971, 1977, 1990) (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera)

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Abstract: Following a realisation that type specimens of butterflies named by Mr. Bernard D'ABRERA in the three editions of his "Butterflies of the Australian Region" were either unlabelled or inadequately labelled, a comparison of specimens in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH) was made with illustrations and text in D'ABRERA's volumes. Numerous errors and inconsistencies were revealed. Additionally, a number of specimens were found to be labelled with unpublished manuscript names in D'ABRERA's handwriting, indicating that publication of a name was contemplated, but not realised. In accordance with Chapter 16 of the 4th edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, labels have been added to previously unlabelled material, and both labels and specimens are illustrated here in the hope that presentation of this material will enable researchers to make objective assessment regarding similar situations they may encounter in the future. It is suggested that other works by D'ABRERA probably contain similar errors and inconsistencies.

Die von Bernard D'ABRERA in drei Auflagen seiner „Butterflies of the Australian Region“ (1971, 1977, 1990) beschriebenen Tagfalter (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera)

Zusammenfassung: Nachdem aufgefallen war, daß einige Typusexemplare von Tagfaltern, die von Bernard D'ABRERA in den drei Ausgaben seiner „Butterflies of the Australian Region“ neu beschrieben wurden, entweder unetikettiert oder falsch etikettiert waren, wurde ein umfassender Vergleich von den Sammlungsbeständen im Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), mit den Illustrationen und Texten in den drei Ausgaben von D'ABRERA durchgeführt. Dabei wurden viele Fehler und Ungenauigkeiten festgestellt. Darüber hinaus wurden eine Reihe von Exemplaren mit unpublizierten Manuskriptnamen in D'ABRERAS Handschrift festgestellt, deren Publikation wohl vorgesehen war, aber nicht stattfand. In Übereinstimmung mit den Artikeln in Kapitel 16 der 4. Auflage des Internationalen Codes der Zoologischen Nomenklatur werden im Rahmen dieser Publikation Typenetiketten zu zuvor unetikettiertem (oder fehlerhaft etikettiertem) Typenmaterial gegeben, und die Etiketten und Exemplare werden abgebildet in der Hoffnung, daß diese Darstellung zukünftigen Forschern die entsprechende objektive Klärung der Sachlage in ähnlichen Fällen erlauben wird. Es ist anzunehmen, daß auch die anderen Werke von D'ABRERA ähnliche Fehler und Ungenauigkeiten enthalten werden.

Introduction

In researching Pacific butterflies over several years, the author has commented (TENNENT 2001, 2004, 2005) on butterfly taxa illustrated and named by Bernard D'ABRERA in the first of his monographic series of butterflies of the world "Butterflies of the Australian Region". In some instances, it was discovered that specimens named – many designated primary types –, all in the collections

of the Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, bore no indication of type status or association with published names.

An occasional lapse in labelling can easily occur, and is equally easily rectified. On previous occasions suitable labels have been placed with "unlabelled" D'ABRERA specimens (TENNENT 2001, 2004, 2005). However, when a colleague without easy access to D'ABRERA's books found that some apparently undescribed butterflies in the BMNH – there was no indication on the specimens or in the collections that they had been examined or named – had been named by D'ABRERA several decades previously, it was decided to investigate all butterfly taxa from the Australian Region described by D'ABRERA (1971, 1977, 1990).

Since it is obviously not mandatory for D'ABRERA's work to be consulted in examining or researching the BMNH collections it was decided to compare illustrations of described taxa in "Butterflies of the Australian Region" with the original specimens in the BMNH, an exercise which revealed numerous errors and inconsistencies. Many primary and most secondary types of taxa described by D'ABRERA were not labelled at all. Some of those specimens that *were* labelled as types bear a different name to that published. There is at least one instance of a different specimen to that illustrated being labelled as the type (see *wituensis* [Papilionidae], below), and another where three different spellings of the same name are to be found: in the text description, as captions below illustrations, and as a label on the holotype specimen (see *emiliae*, below). A number of specimens illustrated by D'ABRERA – and in some cases not illustrated – that lack published descriptions or names bear unpublished (manuscript) names in D'ABRERA's distinctive handwriting, with dates prior to the appearance of the first edition of "Butterflies of the Australian Region". The presence of a red spot next to an illustrated specimen, said to designate type status (D'ABRERA 1977: 9), was found to have been applied inconsistently.

It could be argued, especially in the case of unpublished names, that this unfortunate situation could easily be resolved by removing and destroying misleading or irrelevant labels, but best museum practice – rightly – requires that no label should ever be removed from a specimen for any reason. Also, it cannot be said with absolute certainty that names were not published by D'ABRERA elsewhere, although the author has only been able to find two papers authored or co-authored by D'ABRERA (D'ABRERA 1975, D'ABRERA et al. 1976) and

it can be assumed with confidence that these remain manuscript names. Since manuscript names seen were invariably on scraps of paper below other labels on the pinned specimen, it is highly unlikely that all those that exist have been found. However, it is hoped that data presented in this paper will allow future researchers encountering similar labels to make an objective and speedy decision regarding probable validity.

With some reluctance, in view of the time it would undoubtedly take, it was decided to systematically examine all three editions of the “Butterflies of the Australian Region” (D’ABRERA 1971, 1977, 1990) and place appropriate labels on type material, rather than deal with individual cases piecemeal. In view of the fact that D’ABRERA often illustrated only one surface of a newly described taxon, or one sex – even when the other surface or sex was diagnostically important and when there was more than enough space on the page to reproduce both surfaces of both sexes –, it is considered helpful, in the interests of clarity, to illustrate here both surfaces of each specimen together with its labels. Few specimens already had BMNH circular red (holotype or ‘type’) or yellow (paratype) labels, and in the few cases where paratypes were labelled, there was no indication of what individual specimens were paratypes of. In such cases this is noted in the text; the majority of type labels depicted here in specimen photographs have been added by the author.

The issue of the status of specimens unlabelled by the author of a name is covered by Chapter 16, Article 72, of the 4th edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999, “The Code”). This article includes action to be taken regarding names published prior to 1999, and applies to all names in this paper with the exception of *wituensis* D’ABRERA, 2004, for which a holotype and paratypes were designated by D’ABRERA, albeit with inaccurate label data and confusion with regard to the holotype specimen (TENNENT 2005). The Code (Article 72.4.1.1) makes clear that “for a nominal species or subspecies established before 2000, any evidence, published or unpublished, may be taken into account to determine what specimens constitute the type series”, and Recommendation 73D of The Code requires holotype and paratypes to be so labelled. In preparing this paper, Article 72.4 has been closely adhered to, and it should be made clear that there are no “new type designations”: action taken here is wholly curatorial, necessitated by D’ABRERA’s failures.

The taxa described by D’ABRERA in his Australian butterfly editions (see discussion for a brief assessment of the three editions), are presented here in alphabetical sequence together with relevant notes. In addition to published names, the rather unusual step is taken of similarly treating those specimens not illustrated by D’ABRERA, but bearing handwritten manuscript names. The purpose in doing this, despite introducing unpublished names into the literature (there is some pre-

cedent for this: see VANE-WRIGHT 1974), is to provide examples of D’ABRERA’s approach to taxonomy for future researchers, and unpublished names are prefixed in the main headings with the symbol “‡”. It is made absolutely clear that in no case is the publication here of any such name to be taken as a formal taxonomic act. Nor is any comment formally made, unless already noted elsewhere by the author or others, on the validity of any of the names or taxa dealt with in this paper.

In addition to the three editions of his Australian butterfly volumes, D’ABRERA’s 2nd edition of his “Birdwing Butterflies of the World” (D’ABRERA 2004) has also been included, on the grounds that only one new name was introduced (*wituensis*) and that it refers to a southwest Pacific taxon (see also TENNENT 2005).

The terms “recto” (“r.”) and “verso” (“v.”), used by D’ABRERA throughout his books to denote upper and under surface of butterflies, are more correctly used by the printing and publishing industries in reference to the front and back sides of leaves of paper (verso is also used to denote the side of a coin opposite the obverse). They are replaced throughout this paper by “upperside” (in legends: “ups.”) and “underside” (“uns.”).

Finally, in the interests of accuracy, some unnecessary and inaccurate abbreviations introduced by D’ABRERA when presenting labels from type specimens (e.g., “ROTHSCH. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.)”, rather than the correct “ROTHSCHILD Bequest B.M. 1939-1”) are indicated.

Abbreviations used (especially in legends)

HT	holotype.	PT	paratype.
uns.	underside.	ups.	upperside.

Annotated alphabetical list of names

A list of names published by D’ABRERA (1971, 1977, 1990, 2004) is presented below, together with unpublished names and other relevant associated names, in alphabetical sequence. In most cases D’ABRERA’s descriptions, which refer to an illustrated but unlabelled holotype, take no account of unacknowledged paratypes in the same series available to him at the time he made his descriptions. Where this is very obvious (i.e., an histo-

Figs. 1–3: *Jamides bochus* “‡admiralis”; 1, specimen labels; 2, ♂ ups.; 3, ♂ uns. — **Figs. 4–6:** *Catochrysops strabo* “‡astrolabia”; 4, specimen labels; 5, ♂ ups.; 6, ♂ uns. — **Figs. 7–12:** “‡brunnea”; 7, ♂ “*J. purpurata* ssp.?” specimen labels; 8, ♂ “*J. purpurata* ssp.?” ups.; 9, ♂ “*J. purpurata* ssp.?” uns.; 10, ♀ “‡brunnea” specimen labels; 11, ♀ “‡brunnea” ups.; 12, ♀ “‡brunnea” uns. — **Figs. 13–18:** *Hypochrysops scintillans carolina*; 13, ♂ PT label; 14, ♂ PT ups.; 15, ♂ PT uns.; 16, ♀ HT label; 17, ♀ HT ups.; 18, ♀ HT uns. — **Figs. 19–24:** *Hypochrysops scintillans carveri*; 19, ♂ HT label; 20, ♂ HT ups.; 21, ♂ HT uns.; 22, ♀ PT label; 23, ♀ PT ups.; 24, ♀ PT uns. — **Figs. 25–30:** *Hypochrysops scintillans constancea*; 25, ♂ PT label; 26, ♂ PT ups.; 27, ♂ PT uns.; 28, ♀ HT label; 29, ♀ HT ups.; 30, ♀ HT uns. — **Figs. 31–36:** *Hypochrysops emiliae*; 31, ♂ HT label; 32, ♂ HT ups.; 33, ♂ HT uns.; 34, ♀ PT label; 35, ♀ PT ups.; 36, ♀ PT uns. — **Figs. 37–39:** *Catochrysops strabo* “‡heira”; 37, specimen labels; 38, ♂ ups.; 39, ♂ uns. — **Figs. 40–45:** *Mycalesis helena*; 40, ♂ HT label; 41, ♂ HT ups.; 42, ♂ HT uns.; 43, ♀ PT label; 44, ♀ PT ups.; 45, ♀ PT uns. — Specimens not to the same scale; scales in cm, with subdivisions in 0.5 cm and 1 mm; black scale bars = 1 cm. Labels not to the same scale and without scale.



rical series bearing the same labels, clearly received by the Museum at the same time), appropriate specimens have been labelled as paratypes and noted in this paper. Where the circumstances are less clear or confusing (e.g., *Psychonotis caelius mayae*, below), labelling of paratypes has been suitably restricted. Data from type material is formally presented; that from unpublished manuscript names is presented informally. Several issues of status with regard to *Hypochrysops* taxa named by D'ABRERA will be discussed in detail elsewhere (TENNENT & MÜLLER, in prep). Insofar as it is dealt with here, D'ABRERA's work exclusively concerns the collections of the BMNH.

‡*admiralis* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 1–3.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): Unpublished manuscript name.

Note: A ♂ *Jamides* specimen, accompanied by an additional ♂ and a ♀, over a drawer label “ssp. Admiralty Is.”, bears a folded handwritten label in blue ballpoint pen “*Jamides bochus admiralis*, D'ABRERA 4 March 1970”, and a circular red “type” label. The specimen is neither illustrated nor mentioned in D'ABRERA's books (D'ABRERA 1971, 1977, 1990).

The name “*admiralis*” is an unpublished manuscript name.

aritai HAYASHI, 1977

See *rothschildi*.

‡*astrolabia* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 4–6.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 360)/unpublished manuscript name (see notes)/a ♀ upperside *Catochrysops strabo* (as “*C. strabo* subsp.”), accompanied by a red spot indicating type status.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: “various localities in New Guinea and Papua”/Not applicable (see note).

Notes: A ♂ specimen from Astrolabe Bay, West Papua, illustrated as “*C. strabo* subsp.” (D'ABRERA 1971: 360), bears a folded handwritten label in blue ballpoint pen “*C. strabo astrolabia* D'ABRERA 5 March 1970”. This is one of a series of 8 ♂♂ from several localities on the New Guinea mainland, including Astrolabe Bay, and a solitary ♀ from Rossel Island at the eastern end of the Louisiade Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. The series was referred to by TITE (1959: 205) as “*C. strabo* ssp.”, with the comment “Eight males and one female from the Papuan region hardly differ except in size from *celebensis* ... in view of the paucity of the material it is undesirable to give them a name at present.”

D'ABRERA (1971: 360) also said: “These specimens appear to have been purchased from a dealer, and the labels are not particularly reliable.” There is nothing on any of the specimens to indicate they have passed through a “dealer”, or that data labels are unreliable. The reason for this unsubstantiated comment is a mystery.

The name “*astrolabia*” is an unpublished manuscript name.

bochus STOLL, [1782]

See *admiralis*.

‡*brunnea* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 7–12.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): unpublished manuscript name (see notes)/“*J. purpurata* subsp.” (D'ABRERA 1971: 352)/2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (see notes).

Notes: A series of 16 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ of a possibly undescribed *Jamides* taxon in the BMNH, originate from ‘Kapaur’ (= Fak Fak), ‘Dorey Bay’ (by Manokwari), and ‘Ron Island’ (= Roon Island), all in West Papua Province, Indonesia. They also include a ♂ from Aru and 4 ♂♂ from Kei (island groups in the eastern Moluccas). All of the ♂♂ in this series are very similar and are indistinguishable from the ♂♂ from the remainder of the western New Guinea mainland. A Dorey ♂ from this series was dissected during preparation of a review of Moluccan *Jamides* species (RAWLINS et al., in prep.), and established to be close to *J. soemias*.

The two ♀♀, from West Papua, have uniform brown uppersides. One of them, missing the tip of the only antenna, a hindwing tail and its body since it was photographed by D'ABRERA (Figs. 11, 12), has a red circular “type” label, and a folded handwritten label in blue ballpoint pen “*J. purpurata brunnea*, D'ABRERA 4 March, 1970”, suggesting that this was to be the holotype of a new race of *Jamides purpurata*. A ♂ from the same series (Figs. 8, 9) from Kapaur was depicted next to this ♀, also as “*J. purpurata* subsp.”; a second ♂ illustrated (D'ABRERA 1971: 352, not illustrated here), as “*J. purpurata* subsp.”, also from Kapaur, carries no ‘type’ labels. A third ♂ from the series, not illustrated by D'ABRERA nor in this paper, has a circular yellow paratype label, without indication of what it was to be a paratype of.

The name “*brunnea*” is an unpublished manuscript name.

carissima BUTLER, 1875

See *susana*.

carolina D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 13–18.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 337)/*Hypochrysops scintillans carolina* D'ABRERA, 1971/♀ upper-side and underside (both accompanied by red spot). The ♂ was not illustrated.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea, S[ain]t Matthias I[sland]/Data presented by D'ABRERA: “Holotype ♀. ‘St. Matthias I., Jul. ‘23’ (A. F. EICHORN). ROTHSC. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...”. Only the holotype carried any indication of type status, but with a name other than that published (see material available, below). No other specimens had type labels.

Material available: 1 ♂, 15 ♀♀. **Holotype** ♀: typed “St. Matthias I[sland], July 1923 (A. F. EICHORN)”, typed “ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1”/red circular “type”/folded handwritten label in black ballpoint pen “*H. scintillans mathiasensis*, D'ABRERA, 3 March 1970”/printed “Holotype *Hypochrysops scintillans carolina* D'ABRERA, exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984”. **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 9 ♀♀, typed “St. Matthias I[sland], July 1923 (A. F. EICHORN)”/

typed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 1 ♀, "St. Matthias I[sland], June July 1923 (A. F. EICHORN)"/typed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 2 ♀♀, "St. Matthias I[sland], June July 1923 (A. F. EICHORN)"/typed "B[ritish] M[useum] 1929-536". 1 ♀, "St. Matthias I[sland], June July 1923 (A. F. EICHORN)"/typed "JOICEY Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1934-120". 1 ♀, "St. Matthias I[sland], July 1923 (A. F. EICHORN)"/typed "JOICEY Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1934-120".

Note: The name "*mathiasensis*" [sic] is an unpublished manuscript name, replaced in D'ABRERA's published work by *carolina*.

carveri D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 19-24.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 337)/*Hypochrysops scintillans carveri* D'ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and underside, ♀ upperside (without red spot).

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Witu, Bali Witu Islands (west of the Bismarck Archipelago)/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype [sic] ♂. 'Witu = French Is. July-Aug. '25.' (A. F. EICHORN) ROTHSC. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.). ..."/Allotype ♀. Witu = French Is. July-Aug. '25.' [sic] (A. F. EICHORN) ROTHSC. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.). ...". Only the holotype carries any indication of type status, apparently originally (since altered) with a name other than that published (see material available, below). 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ already had yellow circular paratype labels, without any indication of what they might be paratypes of. Data on the ♀ illustrated (D'ABRERA 1971: 337), which was presumably intended to be the allotype (= paratype), carries slightly different data to that presented by D'ABRERA. None of the other specimens in the series of 14 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (but see note) had type labels of any description.

Material available: 14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. **Holotype ♂:** printed "Witu = French I[sland]s. July-Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/red circular "type"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "531"/printed "Holotype *Hypochrysops scintillans carveri* D'ABRERA, exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984"/handwritten in blue ballpoint "*H. scintillans wituensis* ['wituensis'] subsequently crossed out in black ballpoint and replaced by '*carveri*', D'ABRERA 3 March 1970". **Paratypes:** 1 ♀ (both surfaces illustrated by D'ABRERA 1971: 337, and therefore presumed to be the "allotype"): printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June 1925 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/yellow, circular "paratype"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "532". 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s. July-Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 2 ♂♂, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s. July-Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "JOICEY Bequest. Brit[ish] Mus[eam] 1934-120". 3 ♂♂, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June 1925 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"; "Witu = French I[sland]s. July-Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 1 ♂, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s. July-Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "Brit[ish] Mus[eam] 1929-536".

Note: A third ♀ with similar data was found in the BMNH accessions collection: it is not considered a paratype.

constancea D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 25-30.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 338)/*Hypochrysops scintillans constancea* D'ABRERA, 1971/♀ upper-

side and underside (both accompanied by red spot). The ♂ was not illustrated by D'ABRERA.

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype ♀ 'Guadalcanal iv '01.' (MEEK) ROTHSC. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.). ...". The holotype has a folded handwritten label in black ballpoint pen "*Hypochrysops scintillans constancea*, D'ABRERA 3 March 1970" (the last part of the name altered, see material available, below). No other specimens bore type labels of any kind.

Material available: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀. **Holotype ♀:** printed "Guadalcanal [= Guadalcanal], iv. [19]01 (A. S. MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/folded handwritten label in black ballpoint pen "*Hypochrysops scintillans constancea* [previously '*constanya*' or '*constanga*', but last two letters obliterated in ballpoint, and replaced with 'cea'], D'ABRERA 3 March 1970"/printed "Holotype *Hypochrysops scintillans constantacea* [sic] D'ABRERA, exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984"/red circular "holotype". **Paratypes:** 1 ♀, printed "Guadalcanal [= Guadalcanal], v. [19]01 (A. S. MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/printed "1 ♀, Tugela, Sol[omon] Is[lands] (WOODFORD)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 1 ♂, printed "Gela [= Florida Island], Woodford"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1".

‡*constantacea* SANDS, 1986 (misspelling)

See *constancea*.

‡*cruddia* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

See *susana*.

‡*emilia* D'ABRERA (misspelling)

See *emiliae*.

emiliae D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 31-36.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 334-5)/*Hypochrysops emiliae* D'ABRERA, 1971 (but see notes regarding spelling)/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and ♀ upperside, underside (illustrations as *emilia*).

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Aroa River, Papua New Guinea/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype ♂. 'Aroa R., Brit. N. Guin., 4-5,600 ft. May '05.' (MEEK) ROTHSC. Bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.). ..." and "Allotype ♀. Ditto ...". The holotype had a handwritten label with a different name spelling to that published (see notes, below).

Material available: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. All available specimens were illustrated. **Holotype ♂:** printed "Aroa R[iver], Brit[ish] N[ew] Guin[ea], 4-5,600 f[ee]t, May 1905 (A. S. MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"; handwritten in blue ballpoint pen "*H. emilya*, D'ABRERA [sic] 3 March 1970; handwritten in red ballpoint "501"; red, circular "type"; printed "Holotype *Hypochrysops emiliae* D'ABRERA, exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984"; handwritten "1970-139 S. J. M.". **Paratypes:** 1 ♀, printed "Aroa R[iver], Brit[ish] N[ew] Guin[ea], 4-5,600 f[ee]t, May 1905 (A. S. MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "502". 1 ♀, printed "Mt Goliath, 5000 f[ee]t., Centr[al] Dutch N[ew] Guinea, about 139 [degrees]"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "503".

Note: The name was spelled "*emiliae*" in the text (D'ABRERA 1971: 335), "*emilia*" on captions to each of the three

illustrations and in the index (D'ABRERA 1971: 334, 407), and "*emilya*" on the handwritten specimen label (Fig. 31). SANDS (1986: 65), in placing *H. emiliae* as a synonym of *Hypochrysops aristobul* FRUHSTORFER, 1908, acted in effect as first reviser with regard to the spelling.

‡*emilya* (manuscript name [misspelling])

See *emiliae*.

‡*heira* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 37–39.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): unpublished manuscript name (see notes)/not illustrated.

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Not applicable.

Notes: In the same drawer as "*astrolabiana*" (see above), there is a short series of *Catochrysops strabo* from localities including the Moluccan islands of Obi and Halmahera. A ♂ specimen, from Halmahera, bears a circular red-bordered "type" label and a folded handwritten label in blue ballpoint pen "*C. strabo heira* D'ABRERA, 5 March 1970". Although also bearing a label suggesting it was photographed by D'ABRERA, it does not appear to be illustrated in his book.

The name "*heira*" is an unpublished manuscript name.

helenia D'ABRERA, 1971 (Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

(Figs. 40–45.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 258)/*Mycalis helenia* D'ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside and ♂ underside, ♀ upperside (none with red spot indicating type status).

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: "North-western West Irian" (Indonesia, West Papua)/No types were formally designated, or data provided. However, D'ABRERA referred to "... the male type ..." and said "I found a small series of specimens in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), taken between 1932 and 1936, which appeared to be different to their immediate neighbours. The ♀ specimen and ♂ verso specimen in the illustration were taken by Evelyn CHEESEMAN [sic, recte CHEESMAN] in 1936, while the ♂ type had been purchased from JANSON in 1932 (collector unknown) but taken in 'Hollandia' (now Djayapura) ...". The ♂ illustrated (abdomen removed for dissection since photographed by D'ABRERA), and the ♀ allotype (paratype) each bore handwritten labels (as *Culapa helenia*) indicating type status. None of the other specimens in the series bore any label associating them with the name *helenia*.

Material available: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Holotype ♂, printed "Hollandia, N[ew] G[uinea], 1000 m[etres]. September 1932. rec[eived] from JANSON"/handwritten in red ballpoint pen "*Culapa helenia* D'ABRERA 6 April [19]70. type"/red circular 'type'/printed, part handwritten "B[ritish] M[useum] (N[atural] H[istory]) Rhopalocera (V[ia]) No. 1070". Paratypes: 1 ♂, printed "Hollandia, N[ew] G[uinea], 1000 m[etres]. August 1932. rec[eived] from JANSON". 2 ♂♂, printed "Dutch New Guinea: Cyclops M[oun]t[ain]s, M[oun]t Lina. 3,500–4,500 f[ee]t, III. 1936, L. E. CHEESMAN "B[ritish] M[useum] 1936-271" (♂ with additional label "body re-affixed after removal and dry dissection. T. G. HOWARTH"). 1 ♂, printed "Dutch New Guinea: Cyclops M[oun]t[ain]s, 3,500 f[ee]t III. 1936, L. E. CHEESMAN"/printed "B[ritish] M[useum] 1936-271". 1 ♀, printed "New Guinea. (M.T.): Aitape. x.-xi. 1936. L. E. CHEESMAN B[ritish] M[useum]. 1936-271"/handwritten in red ballpoint pen "*Culapa helenia* D'ABRERA 6 April 1970 A[llotype]/red circu-

lar Allotype/handwritten in pencil "17". 1 ♂, 1 ♀, printed "New Guinea. (M.T.): Aitape. x.-xi. 1936. L. E. CHEESMAN. B[ritish] M[useum]. 1936-271".

Notes: The assertion by D'ABRERA that the holotype was purchased from JANSON in 1932 may represent misinterpretation of the label, which reads "Hollandia, N. G., September 1932. rec. from JANSON". This is perhaps more likely to mean that the specimen was collected at Jayapura (between 1910 and 1962 Hollandia was the name for what is now Jayapura, West Papua) in September 1932, but received from JANSON at some later date. D'ABRERA's photographs show an almost black butterfly – it is actually dark chocolate brown.

imogena D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

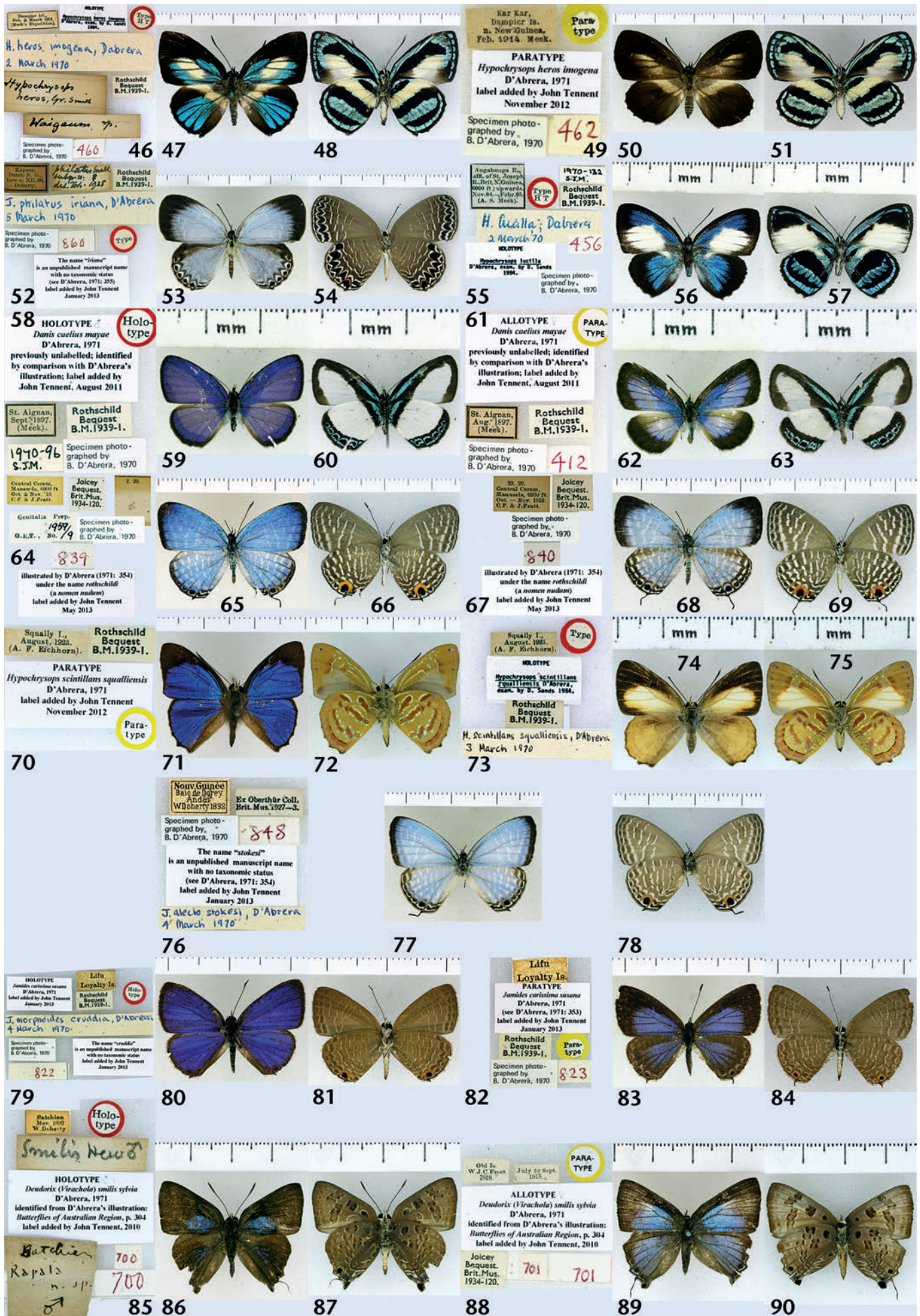
(Figs. 46–51.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: [331])/Hypochrysops heros imogena D'ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and ♀ upperside and underside (without red spot).

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: "Karkar (Dampier) I. (Papua New Guinea, Dampier Island)/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "holotype ♂. 'Dampier I., Feb. and March 1914 (MEEK) ROTHSCH. bequest' British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ..." and "Allotype ♀. 'Dampier I., Feb. and March 1914, (MEEK) ROTHSCH. bequest' British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...". Two other females had yellow circular paratype labels, without any indication of what they might be paratypes of (including one specimen apparently photographed by D'ABRERA, but not illustrated in his book – see Figs. 50, 51). No other specimens bore any labels or association with the name *imogena*.

Material available: 3 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀. Holotype ♂: printed "Dampier Isl[and], Feb[ruary] & March 1914 (MEEK's Expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/handwritten 'Waigeum sp[ecies]'/handwritten "Hypochrysops heros, Gr[ose] SMITH"/handwritten in blue ballpoint pen "*H. heros imogena*, DABRERA [sic] 2 March 1970"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "460"/red circular "Type H T"/printed "Holotype Hypochrysops heros imogena D'ABRERA, exam[in]ed by D. SANDS 1984". Paratypes: 1 ♀, printed "Kar Kar, Dampier Is[land], n[orthern] New Guinea, Feb[ruary] 1914. MEEK"/circular yellow Paratype/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "462". 1 ♀, printed "Kar Kar, Dampier Is[land], n[orthern] New Guinea, Feb[ruary] 1914. MEEK"/printed "Ex OBERTHÜR Coll[ection] Brit[ish] Mus[eum] 1927-3". 1 ♀, printed "Kar Kar, Dampier Is[land], Feb[ruary] & March 1914 (MEEK's expedition)"/

Figs. 46–51: *Hypochrysops heros imogena*; 46, ♂ HT label; 47, ♂ HT ups.; 48, ♂ HT uns.; 49, ♀ PT label; 50, ♀ PT ups.; 51, ♀ PT uns. — Figs. 52–54: *Jamides philatus* "‡iriana"; 52, specimen labels; 53, ♂ ups.; 54, ♂ uns. — Figs. 55–57: *Hypochrysops lucilla*; 55, ♂ HT label; 56, ♂ HT ups.; 57, ♂ HT uns. — Figs. 58–63: *Psychonotis caelius mayae*; 58, ♂ HT label; 59, ♂ HT ups.; 60, ♂ HT uns.; 61, ♀ PT label; 62, ♀ PT ups.; 63, ♀ PT uns. — Figs. 64–69: *Jamides* sp. "‡rothschildi" (*J. ariai* ssp.); 64, ♂ label; 65, ♂ ups.; 66, ♂ uns.; 67, ♀ label; 68, ♀ ups.; 69, ♀ uns. — Figs. 70–75: *Hypochrysops scintillans squallensis*; 70, ♂ PT label; 71, ♂ PT ups.; 72, ♂ PT uns.; 73, ♀ HT label; 74, ♀ HT ups.; 75, ♀ HT uns. — Figs. 76–78: *Jamides alecto* "‡stokesi"; 76, specimen labels; 77, ♂ ups.; 78, ♂ uns. — Figs. 79–84: *Jamides carissima susana*; 79, ♂ HT label; 80, ♂ HT ups.; 81, ♂ HT uns.; 82, ♀ PT label; 83, ♀ PT ups.; 84, ♀ PT uns. — Figs. 85–90: *Deudorix smilis sylvia*; 85, ♂ HT label; 86, ♂ HT ups.; 87, ♂ HT uns.; 88, ♀ PT label; 89, ♀ PT ups.; 90, ♀ PT uns. — Specimens not to the same scale; scales in cm, with subdivisions in 0.5 cm and 1 mm. Labels not to the same scale and without scale.



printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/ printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "461". 1 ♂, printed "Kar Kar, Dampier Is[land], Feb[ruary] & March 1914 (MEEK's expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/ handwritten "Gen[italia preparation] 1962. 404 G. E. T.". 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, printed "Kar Kar, Dampier Is[land], Feb[ruary] & March 1914 (MEEK's expedition)"/ printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 3 ♀♀, printed "Karkar, Dampier Is[land], G[erman] N[ew] G[uinea], Feb[ruary] 1914".

‡*iriana* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 52–54.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 355)/"*Jamides philatus* subsp.?" (see notes)/♀ upperside, accompanied by a red spot indicating type status.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Indonesia, West Papua, Kapaur/Although associated with the "red spot" indicating type status, no name was published (see notes).

Material available: Not applicable.

Notes: D'ABRERA (1971: 255) illustrated a ♀ ups of what he referred to as "*Jamides philatus* subsp.?", adding "I do not know the ♂". The ♀ he illustrated bears a folded handwritten label in blue ballpoint pen "*Jamides philatus iriana* D'ABRERA 5 March 1970" with a provenance of Kapaur, "Dutch New Guinea". Although D'ABRERA (1971: 355) claimed he did "not know the ♂", the specimen is one of a series of 6 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀, mostly from Kapaur (there is, in addition, one specimen from the Utakwa River, and another from near Fak Fak). None of the other specimens have any 'type' labels, or association with the name *iriana*, or with any other name.

The name "*iriana*" is an unpublished manuscript name.

lucilla D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 55–57.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 334)/*Hypochrysops lucilla* D'ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and ♂ underside. Only the holotype seems to have been known to D'ABRERA, who said "Female unknown" (D'ABRERA 1971: 334) (but see notes).

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea, "Angabunga River (a branch of St. Joseph River, Papua)"/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype ♂. 'Angabunga R. affl. of St. Joseph R. 6,000 ft. Nov. '04 to Feb. '05' (MEEK) British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...".

Material available: 1 ♂. **Holotype ♂:** printed "Angabunga R[iver], affl[ue]nce [= tributary stream] of S[ain]t Joseph R[iver], Brit[ish] N[ew] Guinea, 6000 f[ee]t, upwards, Nov[ember] [19]04–Febr[uary] [19]05 (A. S. MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/handwritten in blue ballpoint '*H. lucilla*, DABRERA [sic] 2 March [19]70'/red circular "Type H T"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/ handwritten in red ballpoint "456"/printed "Holotype *Hypochrysops lucilla* D'ABRERA, exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984".

Note: Collection of recent material in Papua New Guinea has shown that the *Hypochrysops theon* species-group (in which *lucilla* was placed by SANDS 1986: 87, as *H. dohertyi lucilla*) is extremely complex, and the genus is currently subject to revision (TENNENT & MÜLLER, in prep.)

‡*mathiasensis* (sic) (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

See *carolina*.

mayae D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 58–63.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 327)/*Danis caelius mayae* D'ABRERA, 1971 (= *Psychonotis caelius mayae* D'ABRERA, 1971)/♂ upperside and underside; ♀ upperside, none with any indication that they may be type specimens (no red spot present).

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea, Milne Bay Province, Misima Island (see notes)/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype ♂ 'St. Aignan, Sept. 1897 (MEEK) ROTHSC. bequest. British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ..." and "Allotype ♀ 'St. Aignan, Aug. 1897 (MEEK) ROTHSC. bequest. British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...". There were no labels present on any specimen, or in the drawer where the series was stored to indicate that any butterfly in the Misima/Woodlark series had been described, or had any taxonomic status.

Material available: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (but see notes). **Holotype ♂:** printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Sept[ember] 1897 (MEEK)"/ printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B. M. 1939-1"/printed "Photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten "1970-96 S. J. M.". The holotype photograph here (Figs 59–60) appears to have a piece of the right hindwing missing when compared with D'ABRERA's illustration (D'ABRERA, 1971: 327), where only an indistinct tear can be seen. The piece of wing is actually still attached, but only the edge can be seen in Figs. 59–60. **Paratypes:** 1 ♀, printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Aug[ust] 1897 (MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "412". 1 ♂, printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Oct[ober] 1897 (MEEK)"/ printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/yellow circular "paratype"/handwritten "gen[italia preparation] 1963-564 G. E. T."/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "413". 2 ♂♂, printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Aug[ust] 1897 (MEEK)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/circular yellow paratype. 1 ♂, printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Oct[ober] 1897 (MEEK)"/ printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 2 ♀♀, printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Aug[ust] 1897 (MEEK)"/ printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 1 ♀, printed "S[ain]t Aignan [= Misima], Nov[ember] 1897 (MEEK)"/ printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1".

Notes: As is customary when Museum curators have been uncertain as to the placement of a particular group of butterflies, there was a blank drawer label beneath a mixed series of 11 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ from Misima and Woodlark islands. From this series, D'ABRERA (1971: 327) illustrated a ♂ specimen (upperside and underside) and a ♀ upperside. Upperside colours of the actual specimens are significantly different to the colours illustrated in all editions of D'ABRERA: the ♂ upperside illustrated appears to be dark royal blue, without any violet tinge; the actual specimen is fundamentally violet. Blue areas of the ♀ illustrated appear pale silvery blue; the specimen is in fact a darker blue, heavily tinged violet. The ♂ holotype, identified because it is the only ♂ specimen in the series labelled "Sept" 1897 and also bears a label indicating it was photographed by D'ABRERA in 1970, was labelled by the author in August 2011 during project work on

butterflies of Milne Bay islands, Papua New Guinea, as was the ♀ allotype (i.e. paratype) illustrated.

Remaining specimens in the short mixed series present a quandary. D'ABRERA (1971: 328) declared that in addition to specimens from Misima (as St. Aignan), "there are also two ♀♀ and one ♂ taken on Woodlark (1895) by MEEK, which fit the description of *mayae*". The implication of this statement might be that these are the only Woodlark specimens available, but they are not, and rather inconveniently the remaining material does not fit D'ABRERA's concept of *mayae*. Recent fieldwork suggests that the female of *Psychonotis caelius* is a very variable insect, and this will be discussed in detail elsewhere (TENNENT, in prep.), but for the purposes of this paper, the type locality and series are restricted to the island of Misima.

***morphoides* BUTLER, 1884**

See *susana*.

***purpurata* GROSE SMITH, 1894**

See *brunnea*.

†*rothschildi* D'ABRERA (*nomen nudum*) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 64–69.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 354)/*Jamides rothschildi* TOXOPEUS (M.S.) (but see notes)/♂ upper-side and underside, ♀ upperside.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Not applicable (see notes).

Notes: D'ABRERA's ill-considered illustration of "*Jamides rothschildi* TOXOPEUS (M.S.)", with the comment "It is likely that TOXOPEUS never actually published this name, as was indeed the case with much of his material" (D'ABRERA 1971: 354), resulted in considerable subsequent confusion in the literature. HAYASHI (1977a, b) described two Philippines taxa (*aritai* 1977 and *mindanensis* 1977) as subspecies of what he referred to as "*rothschildi* D'ABRERA". Subsequently, correctly believing that D'ABRERA's "*rothschildi*" was a *nomen nudum*, TAKANAMI (1990: 71) attributed the name to HAYASHI on the strength of that author's description of "*rothschildi aritai*", adding his opinion that *rothschildi* was the same species as *Jamides sabatus* FRUHSTORFER, 1915.

Clearly TOXOPEUS is not the author of the name "*rothschildi*". Nor, despite providing pictures of the butterflies, was D'ABRERA, since he did not designate a holotype or provide "a description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon" in accordance with The Code (Art. 13.1.1). HAYASHI was incorrect in attributing the name to D'ABRERA.

HAYASHI was not the author of the name "*rothschildi*". His description of *aritai* (HAYASHI 1977a) was published in combination with an unavailable name, and at first sight, the name *aritai* may also be unavailable as a consequence. However, The Code (46.1) deems a name estab-

lished as either rank in a species group (i.e. a species or a subspecies) to be simultaneously established for a taxon at the other rank in the group, under the "Principle of Coordination". Since *aritai* was 'properly' established, with a written description and designation of a holotype, the name is arguably valid, and the name *aritai* can be accepted as a species (i.e., *Jamides aritai* HAYASHI, 1977) despite that author's erroneous association with the name "*rothschildi*".

The specimens illustrated by D'ABRERA have been suitably labelled (Figs. 64, 67). It is noted that the series of 7 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ in the BMNH, all from Seram, represent a distinct subspecies of *J. aritai*, described by RAWLINS et al. (in prep.). An additional ♀ in the same series is labelled Buru.

The name †*rothschildi* D'ABRERA, 1971 was and remains a *nomen nudum*.

***salomona* D'ABRERA, 1977 (Nymphalidae)**

(Not illustrated here.)

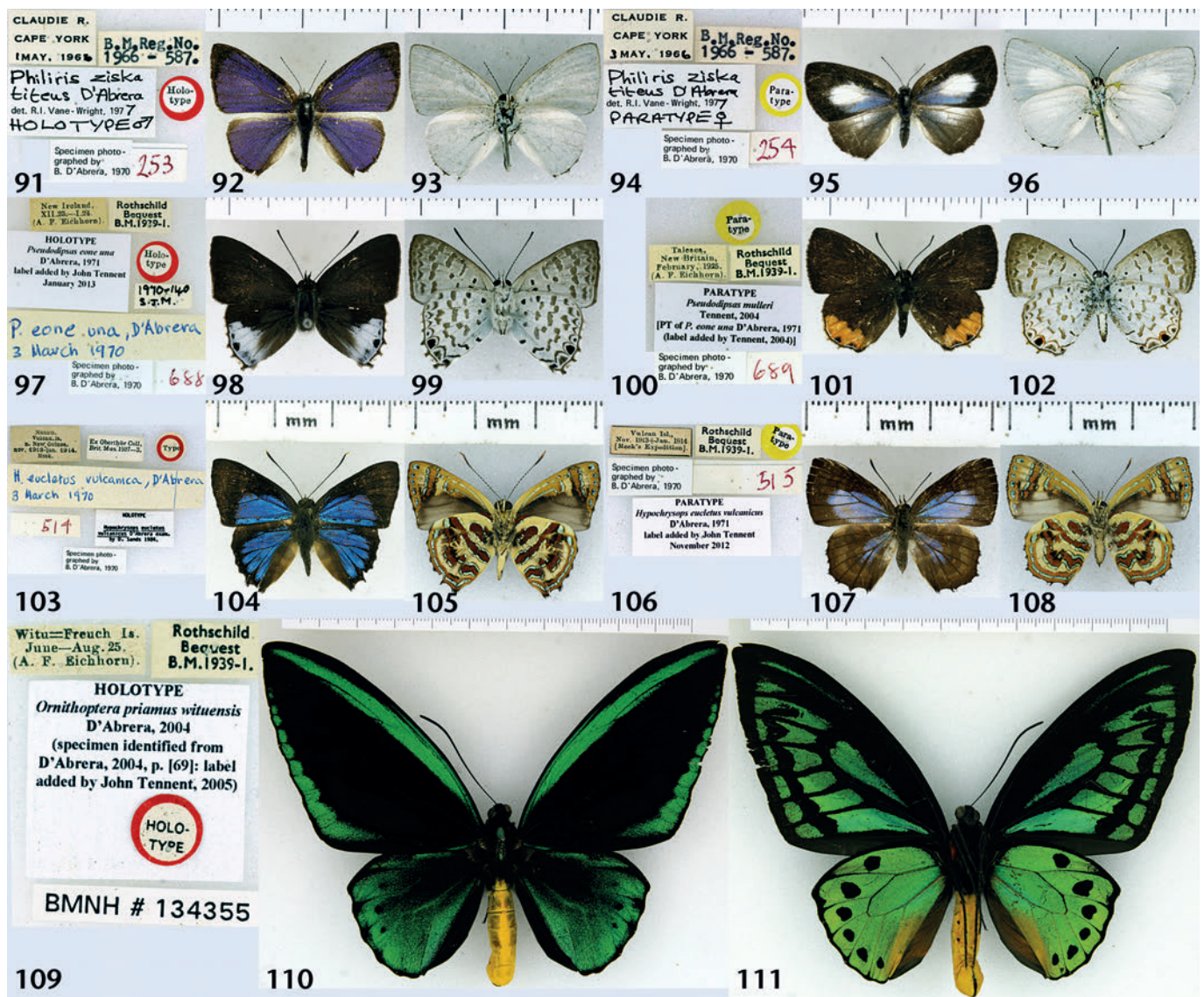
Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1977: 219)/*Hypolimnastis pithoeka salomona*/holotype ♂ upperside; ♂ underside.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, Mount Gallego. "Foot of Mt. Gallego, Guadalcanal (P. B. MOORE), Feb.–Mar. 1974".

Material available: Not found (see notes).

Notes: According to D'ABRERA (1977, 1990) this "new" subspecies of *pithoeka* was characterised by "the pronounced tornal projection of the hindwing of the male as well as by the most distinctive concave margin of the forewing". The female, which was not illustrated, was said to be "larger than the male, and hindwing more rounded at the tornus". TENNENT (2002b: 146) said: "In proposing the subspecific name *salomona* for *H. pithoeka* from Guadalcanal, D'ABRERA (1977: 219) overlooked the long Solomon Islands series of *H. p. pithoeka* in the BMNH. Brief diagnostic features given for separation of *salomona* fall well within the range of typical *pithoeka*. The male holotype of '*salomona*' (D'ABRERA 1977: 219) is f. *illuminata* FRUHSTORFER, which may occur in any Solomons population."

Despite a careful search, the ♂ "*salomona*" illustrated by D'ABRERA could not be found in the Main, ROTHSCHILD, or supplementary collections in the NHM. This is unusual, although the present author's recollection of a conversation with D'ABRERA some years ago is that the name might have been raised as a result of a transparency supplied to him by a collector correspondent. In fairness, it is acknowledged that the specimen illustrated by D'ABRERA is indeed rather unusual in its notably angular wing shape, but it is also noted that similar specimens occur throughout the known range of *H. pithoeka* and that a glance at the significant collection of *H. pithoeka* in the BMNH would have shown this to be the case. The specimen illustrated is atypical of specimens from the Solomons in general and Guadalcanal in particular (cf. TENNENT 2002b: pl. 76, figs. 1, 2).



Figs. 91–96: *Philiris ziska titeus*; 91, ♂ HT label; 92, ♂ HT ups.; 93, ♂ HT uns.; 94, ♀ PT label; 95, ♀ PT ups.; 96, ♀ PT uns. — Figs. 97–99: *Pseudodipsas eone una*; 97, ♂ HT label; 98, ♂ HT ups.; 99, ♂ HT uns. Figs. 100–102: *Pseudodipsas mulleri* (also a PT of *P. eone una*); 100, ♀ PT label; 101, ♀ PT ups.; 102, ♀ PT uns. — Figs. 103–108: *Hypochrysops eucletus vulcanicus*; 103, ♂ HT label; 104, ♂ HT ups.; 105, ♂ HT uns.; 106, ♀ PT label; 107, ♀ PT ups.; 108, ♀ PT uns. — Figs. 109–111: *Ornithoptera priamus wituensis*; 109, ♂ HT label; 110, ♂ HT ups.; 111, ♂ HT uns. — Specimens not to the same scale; scales in cm, with subdivisions in 0.5 cm and 1 mm. Labels not to the same scale and without scale.

D'ABRERA also presented (1971: 218), a “♂” upperside of nominate *pithoea* from New Guinea, which does have more rounded forewings than the Guadalcanal ♂ “*salomona*”, together with a ♀ *H. pithoea vulcanica*, from Manam. The “♂” specimen may be a ♀, but in any event, wing shape is — unusually — rather variable in both sexes of *H. pithoea*. The name *salomona* was synonymised with nominate *pithoea* by TENNENT (2002b).

singkepe D'ABRERA, 1977 (Lycaenidae)

(Not illustrated here; no material available.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1977: 334)/*Hypochrysops apelles singkepe* D'ABRERA, 1977; subsequently placed as a synonym of *Hypochrysops apelles praeclarus* FRUHSTORFER, 1908 (SANDS 1986: 69, D'ABRERA 1990: [333])/not illustrated.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea. “Holotype. Northern foothills of Mt. Herzog (1,200 ft.), New Guinea (R. A. CARVER) 4 September 1975 ...”.

Material available: Not known (see note). There is no material available in the BMNH with label data matching D'ABRERA's pub-

lished holotype data, nor did D'ABRERA indicate where the specimen was deposited.

Notes: In his generic revision of *Hypochrysops*, SANDS said of the holotype “examined in 1977, but not located in 1984” (SANDS 1986: 69). It is unusual for D'ABRERA not to have illustrated the taxon he described; perhaps it was on loan from the late Richard CARVER, and subsequently returned. The present whereabouts of the holotype, if it is extant at all, is not known.

squalliensis D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 70–75.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 337)/*Hypochrysops scintillans squalliensis* D'ABRERA, 1971/♀ upperside and underside (both pictures accompanied by red spot). The ♂ was not illustrated by D'ABRERA.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea, Squally Island/Data presented by D'ABRERA: “Holotype ♀. ‘Squally I., Aug. '23.’ (A. F. EICHORN) ROTHSCH. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...”.

Material available: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀. **Holotype ♀:** printed “Squally I[sland], August, 1923. (A. F. EICHORN)/printed “ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1”/folded handwritten label in black ballpoint pen “*Hypochrysops scintillans squalliensis*, D’ABRERA 3 March 1970”/red circular “Type”/printed “Holotype *Hypochrysops scintillans squalliensis* D’ABRERA, exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984”. **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, printed “Squally I[sland], August 1923, (A. F. EICHORN)/ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1.

†*stokesi* (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 76–78.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D’ABRERA (1971: 354)/*Jamides alecto* FELDER/♂ upperside, accompanied by a red spot indication type status.

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Not applicable (see notes).

Material available: Not applicable (see notes).

Notes: D’ABRERA (1971: 354) recognised no subspecies of *Jamides alecto* FELDER, 1860, and illustrated a ♂ accompanied by a red spot indicating type status. The specimen so annotated has no connection with FELDER’s type of *alecto*, and was missing its solitary antenna, abdomen and one hindwing when it was eventually identified in the BMNH. The wing was contained in an envelope beneath the specimen and has now been glued back to the specimen to facilitate photography. It is clear from the hindwing tails, and from minute but distinctive damage features of the right forewing, that this is D’ABRERA’s supposed “type” of *Jamides alecto*. It also bears a folded label, handwritten in blue ballpoint “*J. alecto stokesi* D’ABRERA 4 March 1970” (Fig. 76).

The name “*stokesi*” is an unpublished manuscript name.

strabo FABRICIUS, 1793

See ‘*astrolabia*’ and ‘*heira*’.

susana D’ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 79–84.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D’ABRERA (1971: 353)/*Jamides carissima susana* D’ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot), ♂ underside and ♀ upperside.

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, Lifou (= Lifu)/No type data were presented by D’ABRERA, who merely noted “Lifu, Loyalty Islands” (D’ABRERA 1971: 353), although he did state “male (type) as illustrated”. This specimen, missing one antenna since it was photographed by D’ABRERA, is easily identified through minor but distinctive wing damage; it bears a handwritten label, with a name different to that published by D’ABRERA (see material available, below). It also had a holotype label; the only female in the series, also illustrated by D’ABRERA, bore a paratype label, without indication of what it might have been a paratype of. The ♂ underside illustrated by D’ABRERA was not found.

Material available: 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀. **Holotype ♂:** printed “Lifu Loyalty I[sland]s”/printed “ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1”/handwritten in blue ballpoint “*J. morphoides cruddia*, D’ABRERA 4 March 1970”/printed “Photographed by B. D’ABRERA, 1970”/handwritten in red ballpoint “822”. **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: printed “Lifu, Loyalty I[sland]s”/ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1/circular yellow “paratype”/printed “specimen photographed by B. D’ABRERA, 1970”/handwritten in red ballpoint “823”. 9 ♂♂, printed

“Lifu, Loyalty I[sland]s”/printed “ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1”.

Notes: This issue was noted by TENNENT (2006: 167), who pointed out the *carissima/morphoides* discrepancy without at that time publishing the name †*cruddia*.

The name “*cruddia*” is an unpublished manuscript name replaced in D’ABRERA’s published work by *susana*.

sylvia D’ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 85–90.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D’ABRERA (1971: 304)/*Virachola smilis sylvia* D’ABRERA, 1971/♂, ♀ illustrated (upper surfaces only, neither with red spot).

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Indonesia, Moluccas, Bacan/Data presented by D’ABRERA: “Holotype: ♂ ‘Batchian Mar. 1892 (W. DOHERTY)’, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...” and “Allotype ♀ Obi I. (W. J. C. FROST) July and September 1918’, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...”. Neither specimen bore any label indicating type status, nor any association with the name *sylvia*, nor any indication aside from red ballpoint numbers (see material available) to indicate they had been photographed by D’ABRERA. This was rectified in 2010 (TENNENT & RAWLINS, 2010) as a result of unrelated research.

Material available: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. **Holotype ♂:** printed “Batchian [= Bacan] Mar[ch] 1892 W. DOHERTY”/handwritten in ink (nib pen) “Batchian Rapala n[ew] sp[ecies] ♂”/handwritten in pencil “*smilis* HEW[ITSON] ♂”/two handwritten labels in red ballpoint, each “700”. **Paratype (Allotype) ♀** printed “Obi Is[land], W. J. C. FROST, 1918”/printed “July to Sept[ember], 1918”/printed “JOICEY Bequest. Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m 1934-120”/two handwritten labels in red ballpoint, each “701”.

titeus D’ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 91–96.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D’ABRERA (1971: 373)/*Philiris ziska titeus* D’ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and ♂ underside; ♀ upperside.

Type locality/Labeling of specimens: Australia, Queensland, Cape York, Claudie River/Data presented by D’ABRERA: “Claudie River (Cape York)”. No data was provided for the “type” specimen.

Material available: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (but see note). **Holotype ♂:** printed “Claudie R[iver], Cape York, 1 May 1966”/printed “B[ritish] M[useum] Reg[istration] N[umber] 1966-587”/printed “Specimen photographed by B. D’ABRERA, 1970”/handwritten in red ballpoint pen “253”/red circular “holotype”/part printed, part handwritten “*Philiris ziska titeus* D’ABRERA, det[ermined] R. I. VANE-WRIGHT, 1977, Holotype ♂”. **Paratypes:** 1 ♂ (abdomen in vial below pin), printed “Claudie R[iver], Cape York, 3 May 1966”/printed “B[ritish] M[useum] Reg[istration] N[umber] 1966-587”/printed “Specimen photographed by B. D’ABRERA, 1970”/handwritten in red ballpoint pen “255”/yellow circular “paratype”/part printed, part handwritten “*Philiris ziska titeus* D’ABRERA, det[ermined] R. I. VANE-WRIGHT, 1977, Paratype ♂”. 1 ♀, printed “Claudie R[iver], Cape York, 3 May 1966”/printed “B[ritish] M[useum] Reg[istration] N[umber] 1966-587”/printed “Specimen photographed by B. D’ABRERA, 1970”/handwritten in red ballpoint pen “254”/yellow circular “paratype”/part printed, part handwritten “*Philiris ziska titeus* D’ABRERA, det[ermined] R. I. VANE-WRIGHT, 1977, Paratype ♂”.

Note: The three specimens noted above were identified from the illustrations in D’ABRERA (1971) and labelled as a result of an external enquiry to the Museum (Dick VANE-WRIGHT, pers. comm. 2013). A second ♀ with simi-

lar data to the ♂ holotype, and a third with no data labels, are also present in the BMNH, but are not considered part of the type material.

una D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 97–99, [100–102].)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 341)/*Pseudodipsas eone una* D'ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and ♀ underside.

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, New Britain, New Ireland [New Ireland; TENNENT 2004]/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype ♂. 'New Ireland XII '23-I '24' (A. F. EICHORN) ROTHSCH. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ..." and "Allotype ♀. 'Talasea, New Britain. Feb '25.' (A. F. EICHORN) ROTHSCH. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...". There was no label indicating type status or association with the name *una* on the ♀ allotype specimen when it was examined by the author in 2004; the specimen was subsequently designated a paratype of *Pseudodipsas mulleri* TENNENT, 2004.

Material available: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. **Holotype ♂:** printed "New Ireland, XII. [19]23]–I. [19]24 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/folded handwritten label in blue ballpoint "*P. eone una*, D'ABRERA 3 March 1970"/handwritten label in red ballpoint "688"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten "1970-140 S.J.M."/circular red "holotype". **Paratype:** 1 ♀, printed "Talasea, New Britain, February, 1925 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten label in red ballpoint "689".

Note: TENNENT (2004) restricted distribution of *Pseudodipsas una* to New Ireland.

vulcanica (misspelling) (Lycaenidae)

See *vulcanicus*.

vulcanicus D'ABRERA, 1971 (Lycaenidae)

(Figs. 103–108.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (1971: 336)/*Hypochrysops eucletus vulcanicus* D'ABRERA, 1971/♂ upperside (accompanied by red spot) and ♀ upperside, underside (3 specimens).

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: Papua New Guinea, Manam (= Vulcan) Island/Data presented by D'ABRERA: "Holotype ♂. 'Manam (Vulcan) Is. n. New Guinea Nov. 1913–Jan.1914.' (MEEK). Ex OBERTHÜR Coll. British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ... " and "Allotype ♀. 'Vulcan Is. Nov. 1913–Jan.1914.' (MEEK). ROTHSCH. bequest British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ...". One female paratype bore a yellow circular paratype label, without indication of what it might have been a paratype of (Fig. 106); no other specimen bore any label indicating type status, nor any association with the names *vulcanica* or *vulcanicus*.

Material available: 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀. **Holotype ♂:** printed "Manam, Vulcan Is[land], n[orth] New Guinea, nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. MEEK"/printed "Ex. OBERTHÜR Coll[ection] Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1927–3"/circular red "type"/handwritten in blue ballpoint "*H. eucletus vulcanica* [sic], D'ABRERA 3 March 1970"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "514"/printed "Holotype *Hypochrysops eucletus vulcanicus* D'ABRERA exam[ined] by D. SANDS 1984". **Paratypes:** 1 ♀, printed "Vulcan Is[land]. Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. (MEEK's Expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B.M.1939-1"/yellow circular "paratype"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "515". 1 ♀,

"Manam, Vulcan Is[land], n[orth] New Guinea, Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. MEEK"/printed "Ex. OBERTHÜR Coll[ection] Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1927–3"/handwritten "*Hypochrysops eucletus* (FELDER) H. H. DRUCE. T[ransactions] E[ntomological] S[ociety] London 1891. Pl. x, ♂, fig. 12, 13". 1 ♀, printed "Manam, Vulcan Is[land], n[orth] New Guinea, Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. MEEK"/printed "Ex. OBERTHÜR Coll[ection] Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1927–3". 2 ♂♂, printed "Vulcan Is[land]. Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. (MEEK's Expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B.M.1939-1"/handwritten "*Hypochrysops* sp. near *narcissus* FAB[RICIUS]", and on reverse "see also *dryope* GR[OSE]-SMITH". 1 ♂, printed "Vulcan Is[land]. Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. (MEEK's Expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/handwritten "*Hypochrysops* sp. near *narcissus* FAB[RICIUS]. 1 ♂, printed "Vulcan Is[land]. Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. (MEEK's Expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, printed "Manam, Vulcan Is[land]. G[erman] N[ew] Guinea, Nov[ember]. Jan[uary]. 1913–4"/printed "JOICEY Bequest, Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1934-120". 2 ♀♀, printed "Vulcan Is[land]. Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. (MEEK's Expedition)"/"ROTHSCHILD Bequest Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1939-1". 1 ♀, printed "Vulcan Is[land]. Nov[ember] 1913–Jan[uary] 1914. (MEEK's Expedition)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B.M.1939-1"/handwritten "*Miletus* sp. *Hypochrysops* near *narcissus*, FAB[RICIUS], and on reverse "see also *dryope* GR[OSE]-SMITH"/printed "Specimen photographed by B. D'ABRERA, 1970"/handwritten in red ballpoint "516".

†wituensis (manuscript name) (Lycaenidae)

See *carveri*.

wituensis D'ABRERA, 2004 (Papilionidae)

(Figs. 109–111.)

Source/original combination/illustration(s): D'ABRERA (2004: 68)/*Ornithoptera priamus wituensis* D'ABRERA, 2004/♂ upper (two) and under (one) surfaces, said to include the holotype (but see notes); ♀ upperside (D'ABRERA 2004: 69).

Type locality/Labelling of specimens: "Witu, or Witu (French) Islands (Bali Witu group, west of the Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea/Data presented by D'ABRERA: Holotype ♂: "Witu (French I.), June–August, 1925, coll. A. F. EICHORN". "Paratypes: 9 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, all with data as above [i.e. the holotype]" (but see material available, below, and TENNENT 2005). A drawer label, handwritten in red ballpoint "*wituensis* BD'A 1994 m/s" accompanied the series. No other specimen bore an individual label regarding type status or association with the name *wituensis*.

Material available: 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀. **Holotype ♂:** printed "Witu = French I[sland]s. June–Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/printed: "BMNH #134355". **Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, data as holotype (BMNH # omitted from paratype data). 1 ♂, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June–Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1"/handwritten in red ballpoint "*wituensis* (BD'A) m/s holotype" (but see TENNENT 2005, and labelling of specimens section, above). 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June–Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1929-536". 1 ♀, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June–Aug[ust] [19]25 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "Presented by J. J. JOICEY Esq[ui]re Brit[ish] Mus[eu]m] 1931-291"/printed "2.28". 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June 1925 (A. F. EICHORN)"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 1 ♀, printed "Witu = French I[sland]s June 1925 (A. F. EICHORN)". 1 ♀, handwritten "French Insel"/printed "ROTHSCHILD Bequest B[ritish] M[useum] 1939-1". 1 ♂, handwritten "Teenen Is[land]" or "Teena Is[land]" (indecipherable – recorded by TENNENT 2005 as "Teena Sol").

Notes: The male specimen (BMNH #134356) labelled by D'ABRERA (TENNENT 2005) as the holotype, carried a handwritten label in red ballpoint “*wituensis* (BD'A) m/s holotype”, and is identified in the BMNH database as such. Unfortunately, the specimen apparently labelled by D'ABRERA some 10 years prior to publication of the name as the holotype, is not the specimen identified as the holotype (BMNH database #134355, lacking one antenna since it was photographed) in his book (TENNENT 2005). The actual holotype (BMNH #134355), was identified from the illustration in D'ABRERA (2004: 69). Only the ♂ holotype is illustrated here.

Discussion

Reviews of D'ABRERA's books from entomologists around the world are often highly critical of the general content and accuracy (e.g. MOULDS 1972, COMMON 1975, MILLER 1980, CARCASSON 1981, FERRIS 1982, SHAPIRO 1991, NAUMANN 1996, TENNENT 2005, McLEOD 2011). So far as the three editions of “Butterflies of the Australian Region” are concerned, advertising information supplied by D'ABRERA himself on the flyleaves of the second and third editions suggest major revisions. The second edition (D'ABRERA 1977) declares it to be “a new edition heralding a five-volume masterwork”, whilst the third (D'ABRERA 1990) states “This is the third and revised edition of a classic work ...”, “... foreword completely rewritten”, “... based on the most recent revisions and other available literature ...” and “... in this work I have re-photographed many of the Birdwings, most of the *P[apilio] ulysses* group, and most of the genus [*sic*] *Ogyris* and *Hypochrysops* ... all families except the Amathusiidae and Riodinidae have something new added; whilst the Danaidae (particularly the Genus *Euploea* and its allies) has been totally re-structured according to the revision of VANE-WRIGHT & ACKERY [*sic*: *recte* ACKERY & VANE-WRIGHT] (1984)”.

In the opinion of the author, these pretentious claims are inaccurate. One might reasonably expect a declared revision to take account of all available published data since publication of an earlier volume, but this is not the case. For example, ACKERY (1987) published a comprehensive review of *Tellervo*, a danaine genus restricted to the Papuan subregion from the Moluccas to the Solomons Archipelago (all within the area encompassed by D'ABRERA's book), describing a number of new subspecies from material in the BMNH. Despite this, the only *Tellervo* illustrated by D'ABRERA (1990) are two male *T. zoilus* also in the two previous editions, and a “squeezed-in” *T. jurriaansei*, previously overlooked. There are a number of changes in spelling in the books, and some additional confusing issues that are unexplained, and which the present author has not time to deal with. For example, in the *Delias* section D'ABRERA (1971) recognises *D. eichhorni frater*, a very different butterfly to that illustrated under the same name in subsequent editions, which also have other name changes (e.g. *bakeri* to *meso-*

blema; *luctuosa* to *bakeri*) without explanation or indication of previous errors.

Authors regularly cite D'ABRERA's opinions on butterflies (e.g. taxonomy, synonymy, distribution) as if his books contain learned discussion or that his taxonomic decisions and opinions are reached through thoughtful and knowledgeable consideration and research. But closer examination (see, for example, VAN MASTRIGT 2013 regarding West Papuan *Delias* species) often indicates a depressing measure of incompetence. Errors and omissions abound in all three editions, with few corrections made in the second and third editions during the ensuing 20 years. For example, D'ABRERA's treatment of the satyrine genus *Mycalesis* included a large number of misidentifications of distinctive species, despite the presence of type material of almost all of them in the BMNH (TENNENT 2002a, b). For instance (D'ABRERA 1971: 260), he placed *Mycalesis interrupta* as a synonym of *sara*, which he placed in turn as a subspecies of *M. splendens*, declaring “I have examined a good number of specimens of both races [of *splendens* and *sara* (i.e. *interrupta*)] and cannot see any significantly dramatic differences between them.” This notwithstanding that *splendens*, *interrupta* and *sara* are clearly different species and that *Mycalesis sara* is one of the most distinctive species in the genus *Mycalesis*. The same mistakes are present in subsequent editions, and directly resulted in similar mistakes by PARSONS (1998).

Such issues fall outside the scope of this paper. The author has only dealt here with names relating to the Austro-Pacific region. It is noted that D'ABRERA has produced books on the butterflies (and some moths) of other biogeographical regions, which may well contain similar errors, omissions and lack of responsible labelling (c.f. note of an unpublished manuscript name on a specimen of *Cethosia myrina* FELDER & FELDER, 1867 from Sulawesi: VANE-WRIGHT 2012: 60). The need to undertake similar research into these volumes should be considered by those with the necessary specialist knowledge.

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